FREE—January-June, 1962, Bound Volume of HUMAN EVENTS if you send us 26 $1, five-week, trial subscriptions. Offer expires July 31. Volumes will be shipped August 15. See ad on page 431.

Human Events YOUR WASHINGTON REPORT

Vol. XIX, No. 23 June 9, 1962 Section 1 — News

ECONOMY: *Business bearish on JFK* .....(413)

EUROPE: *Adenauer-Khrushchev meeting?* (413)

ESTES CASE: *The mess grows broader* ....(414)

MEDICARE: *No popular enthusiasm* .....(415)

LAOS: *A future Red sanctuary?* .....(415)

Mess In Washington: The mess in Washington is bad, the mess in Kennedy's image is worse—so runs the refrain on Capitol Hill, following the gyrations in the stock market last week.

After the crash on Black Monday, the blue chips rallied with a rebound. But Kennedy's stock did not rebound, his famous "profile of courage" did not show. He did not appear on TV; he did not issue a statement; he let underlings stick out their Harvard necks in public, as "White House spokesmen."

Indeed, the public relations apparatus, hitherto so smooth and confident, must have been (say observers) at least rattled. The White House pushed forward, as the spokesman to soothe the worried feelings of the public, a man who by this time has become a Washington symbol of failure—Walter Heller, JFK's top economic adviser.

HUMAN EVENTS broke the story (later elaborated and documented by Scripps-Howard) early in the JFK regime that Heller, as a Truman official in 1951, advised Adenauer to keep interest rates low, not to worry about inflation or balancing the budget and to let the government dominate the economy. Adenauer and his government took the exactly contrary course—with the result that West Germany is the most prosperous country in the Free World today. (See HUMAN EVENTS, March 17, 1961.)

Capitol Hill knows this, downtown Washington knows this, the financial community has brooded over it—hence the Heller claim that "the basic outlook of the economic situation is fundamentally sound" proved a dud. So much so that the Senate Republican Policy Committee, referring to constructive measures which JFK should take to restore confidence, cracked: "Economic adviser Heller has a first-class guide-book. His own. All he has to do is rewrite it backwards and upside down and he has the answer."

Republicans emphasize: the man on the spot is President Kennedy himself—and he can't hide behind the Hellers.

Here is another view: "What is worrying the investors is not the 'basic outlook for the economy' [for business is good], but Kennedy & Co.'s anti-business policies, of which Heller is one of the main architects. Investor confidence has been so badly shaken by [the steel episode] and other actions, particularly those of brother Robert in the Justice Department, that now it will take more than reassuring words as to economic conditions which are not alarming."

These are not the words of the GOP National Committee—they are the considered counsel of the outstanding financial editor of the country, Leslie Gould of the Hearst papers (which have been generally supporting Kennedy for many months).

While Washington board-rooms seethed, the ticker-tape reeled, the Hellers pontificated and the President peeked at the scene through curtains, Ladd Plumley, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the US, a few blocks away at the National Press Club laid it on the line to the Administration —cut out the discredited investment credit, give truly adequate depreciation allowances to business, drop the dangerous medicare bill, restore the free market, cut out crackdowns on business, and realize the new frontier should be the business frontier, which is not political, but is economic.

And while the White House quarterback called the signals and Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) and Senator Hubert Humphrey (D.-Minn.) *et al.* moved forward like halfbacks to defend JFK's image, one voice in the Senate talked sober common sense. In the debate on the floor, Karl Mundt (R.-S.D.) stated with conviction: "I predict that we shall continue to observe a slump in the stock market unless the US Senate stands up and votes for a system, for an ideology, for private enterprise, for a balanced budget and for sound taxation."

Mess Abroad: If many Americans really believe JFK has handled the foreign situation well and the atmosphere abroad has eased, they may suffer the same sort of disillusionment about that field as they have about the domestic scene (notably Wall Street's Black Monday).

Copyright 1962 by HUMAN EVENTS

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

US allies in the Far East reportedly exhibit great fear as a result of the State Department's sell-out of our Laotian friends—a performance, incidentally, which might endanger US soldiers now in neighboring Vietnam and Thailand. (See Laos story below.)

But more worrisome possibilities loom over the European horizon, as a result of JFK's show of temper toward Chancellor Adenauer. White House opinion shapers have sought to assure Americans that "all is forgiven and forgotten" in West Germany. "Not so," say special correspondents of HUMAN EVENTS in West Germany. What's going on?

These lookouts report to HUMAN EVENTS that Khrushchev is moving steadily to take advantage of West Germany's ruffled feelings toward JFK. The Kremlin has a scheme to exploit these angry emotions among powerful official circles in Bonn which like to recall Iron Chancellor Bismarck's foreign policy of friendship with Russia in the late 19th Century.

Today, these circles talk of a deal with Moscow to "double-cross" Washington whose officials they suspect of trying to double-cross West Germany in the parleys between Secretary of State Rusk and the Soviet emissaries.

Accordingly, Khrushchev—always ready to exploit dissension in the West—has been discreetly sounding out such official circles in Bonn about a visit he would like to pay to Adenauer in Bonn. Of course, the offer is dressed up as "just protocol"—for did not Adenauer visit Moscow in 1955? But foreign diplomats in Bonn view this as a profoundly dangerous "summit" which might end in a Russo-German deal. So far, however, no reports on Adenauer's reactions are available.

Whatever happens, this report harmonizes with a recent news story in the *Neue Zuricher Zeitung*, the well-informed Swiss newspaper which is known as the most highly respected daily in Western Europe. That paper claimed Khrushchev boasts he is "playing on the West German piano." The *Neue Zeitung* is known to have intimate access to Adenauer and other high West German officials.

Ticker Talk: Strong appeals to JFK to stop the market decline came from some of the New York business elements who voted for him in '60. They are now very sour on Kennedy—"He's hurt confidence."

In addition, some liberals pressured the President to grant quickly some tax concessions to corporations and high-income earners (a program like the NAM-backed Baker-Herlong bill) to restore morale. Something along these lines (plus a reduction in stock margins) was urged editorially (May 30) by—amazingly enough—the ultra-liberal Washington *Post*. Conservatives crack: "We are dragging the liberals kicking and screaming into the Soaring Sixties."

• Capitol Hill size-up: "A market collapse of over-valued stocks—mostly it hurts real investors, big and small, who have been buying stocks not to make a killing, but simply to preserve their savings, to lighten the impact of chronic inflation. Get-rich quick speculators are few. In short, the too-high market reflected the struggle of worried investors against the government and its creation, inflation."

• Who was selling short? Talk of the town mentioned one well-known Democrat and Kennedy supporter who swaggered happily through one board room, telling of his profitable short sales. Gossips recall how Joe Kennedy, JFK's father, made a killing in 1929 by selling short.

• On both sides of the aisle on Capitol Hill it was noted that JFK's chief economic adviser, Walter Heller, sought to turn the interpretation of the market slide into propaganda for more deficit spending. Heller said the decline showed investors were no longer afraid of inflation. (He is an open advocate of *not* balancing the budget.) Actually, it is observed, investors had become more afraid of JFK's socialization of business than of inflation.

• One remark by a board watcher: "My cholesterol is up."

• Diplomatic Row observed: It could be worse, for in 1929 business and financial conditions in Europe were not good. Today, Western European countries are in excellent economic condition, far better than is the United States.

Billie Sol Case: The tangled Agriculture Department mess which is the Billie Sol Estes case was enlarged by a new scandal last week when the executive secretary of South Dakota's Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation Committee and an aide resigned "under pressure." Both men were named to their posts by Secretary Orville Freeman. The question "Just how deep does this thing go?" now rings louder than ever.

The McClellan Committee, which will shortly begin public hearings on the Agriculture Department scandals, reportedly may call as a "principal witness" a close associate of Secretary Freeman. The man is Jack Puterbaugh, who served as head of the Minnesota Liquor Control Board when Freeman was governor and is now a consultant under Freeman in the Agriculture Department.

The committee would presumably question Puterbaugh in connection with charges that certain files were commandeered during an FBI inquiry into the Estes case. The charges were made by Department employe N. Battle Hales, whose secretary was mysteriously hustled off to a Washington mental hospital without commitment papers and held there for over two weeks.

Freeman appointed Puterbaugh to his $13,000-a-year post though the Minneapolis city council had rejected him for the job of police commissioner after Freeman became Agriculture Secretary.

What Washington waits for are answers to these questions: If this scandal should directly touch

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Freeman in any way, or become a cause of deep personal embarrassment to him, will President Kennedy move swiftly to relieve him? And should this happen, how will it effect the vote, especially in key farm states, in this crucial election year?

In an additional development, Representative Florence P. Dwyer (R.-N.J.), a member of the House Government Operations Committee, is unremitting in her demands to know just what Billie Sol Estes did with $145,000 he brought with him to Washington on one mysterious trip. Last week she demanded that Estes himself be called to testify.

Also, JFK stated the Estes affair has not cost the US government any money. Not true. The Texan's creditors—it is estimated—will lose $20 million. Hence, the Treasury Department—and the taxpayers—will be out some $10 million in tax revenues.

Medicare: *My Fair Lady* is closing on Broadway after six successful years, while after a much shorter run "The Medicare Follies of 1961," starring John F. Kennedy, looks like the flop show of the year. The Chief Executive threw all the pressure and prestige at his command behind his recent Madison Square Garden appeal for the King-Anderson bill, but mounting evidence shows he failed—the majority of the people just don't seem to want the legislation.

The New Frontier billed the rally, set to be shown on closed-circuit TV in 28 cities, as a "spontaneous and overwhelming" show of support for medicare. Although champions of the bill predicted that 150,000 persons would attend the rallies, only 42,000 showed up.

Enthusiasm was so low in Denver, Philadelphia, Dallas, San Francisco, Louisville, Atlanta and Birmingham that the planned rallies were actually cancelled.

In Charleston, West Virginia, only 46 people turned up to watch JFK's TV appeal in a 3,500-seat auditorium, and San Diego had only 191 in a 2,400-seat hall. As reported last week, not only has the President's plea for a flood of pro-medicare mail to Congress gone unheeded, but congressional offices are reporting ever-growing tides of anti-medicare mail.

In commenting on the President's performance, Senator Barry Goldwater (R.-Ariz.) said that in his address Kennedy's "insatiable demand for more power popped right out of his eyes for all to see." Goldwater noted the congressional mail on medicare from our two largest states, New York and California, was running three-to-one and five-to-one, respectively, against the legislation. The California figure is considered especially significant, as there are a large number of older, retired people living there.

JFK's Wild Swing: Washington correspondents consider President Kennedy's current tendency to swing wildly at the opposition a sure sign the medicare fight—and other problems—have placed him at the same touchy stage "Give 'em Hell" Harry Truman reached during his Administration.

In his criticism of the American Medical Association's position on the King-Anderson bill, Kennedy stated the AMA had opposed the Social Security Act at the time of its passage in 1935. *The AMA never took any position—pro or con—on Social Security. Proved wrong on this, JFK did not apologize.*

During a recent speech before the New York State Medical Society, Representative Thomas B. Curtis (R.-Mo.) submitted that the President had not given the people the truth in his closed-circuit TV appeal for medicare. Curtis pointed out the Kerr-Mills bill, currently in use in 28 states, does not require the recipient to take a "pauper's oath," as the President implied. The Missouri Republican, a member of the House Ways and Means Committee, which studied the medicare problem in great detail, stated that Kennedy didn't tell the people just how high medicare costs would go, or that it would ignore four million people over 65.

The Flight from China: The astounding flight of refugees from China to Hong Kong has amply demonstrated the crippling blow famine has dealt to Mao's Red empire.

As a result of these flights, there is ever increasing talk in both diplomatic and military circles that now is the time to take advantage of Red China's Achilles' heel and unleash Chiang Kai-shek's troops onto the mainland. This idea was discussed by Everett F. Drumright, recently retired US Ambassador to Nationalist China.

In an interview with Hearst columnist David Sentner, Drumright declared: "Conditions were never so ripe [for an invasion]."

The effect of dropping guerilla forces by air into Mao's territory would, it is said, markedly alleviate the pressure of Red China's military actions in both South Vietnam and Laos by forcing Red China to defend its homeland.

Yet, so far, the Kennedy Administration's reactions to such a plan have been negative. At a recent press conference, Kennedy even indicated he would bail out the Red Chinese by shipping them the very food they so desperately need if they would only request it directly.

Mess In Laos: As we go to press, an ever darkening cloud—in the shape of a Red military conquest of Laos—hovers over that tiny Asiatic kingdom. The Pathet Lao, led by North Vietnamese and Chinese Reds, freely assaults positions held by the pro-Western Laotians and apparently remains un-

ROBERT JABLON, Student and Vice President of the Quincy College Young Republican Club, Quincy, Illinois: "Because HUMAN EVENTS provides a brief, highly informative coverage of important news happenings, we in the Young Republican Club find it indispensable in discussion and debate."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

deterred by American troops—a unit of them weeks without ammunition—in neighboring Thailand.

The Kennedy Administration, however, seems rooted to its disastrous policy of abusing the Laotian leaders and attempting to club them into a coalition government of Communists and neutrals.

This policy, which has unnerved most of our Asian allies, was scored publicly last week by President Diosdado Macapagal of the Philippines.

At a luncheon in Manila, attended by Laotian government officials Prince Boun Oum and General Phoumi Nosavan, Macapagal blasted US policy for undercutting and harassing these Laotian leaders who were in Manila for the purpose of getting the needed economic aid the US has cut off.

Pro-Western Asian nations are extremely worried American policy will lead to a Communist Laos. One glance at the map shows the strategic significance this country has for all of Southeast Asia. Laos is a long sliver of land, cutting into the heart of a solid block of free nations. It touches Burma in the north, South Vietnam in the east, Cambodia in the south and Thailand in the west.

In Red hands this kingdom would become a privileged sanctuary—a "Yalu River"—that would be used by the Reds as a base for launching guerilla warfare against all these countries. The privileged sanctuary has been the most important element in successful Red guerilla operations around the globe.

American officers in Asia have publicly said the loss of Laos would jeopardize the American forces now operating in South Vietnam.

GOP Policy Committee: Since he took over as chairman a short while ago, Bourke B. Hickenlooper (Iowa) has breathed new life into the Senate Republican Policy Committee. In the month of May, the committee adopted three vigorous resolutions—ranging from communism to public works—which have sharply contrasted Republican and Democratic policy. A startling aspect of these resolutions is that each one has been unanimous. The committee had not passed a unanimous resolution in the last 17 years.

The policy statements, moreover, have been instrumental in guiding Republican actions on the Senate floor and in committees. Republicans—both liberal and conservative—did much to carry out the committee's statement against the Administration's public works bill. While the measure passed the Senate last week, united GOP pressure managed to:

(1) Cut the $2.6 billion requested by the White House for emergency public works down to $1.5 billion.

(2) Strike from the bill a proposal to transfer funds from four other agencies—including the World Bank—to public works projects. Senator Prescott Bush (R.-Conn.) asserted the Administration's original proposal amounted to virtual "embezzlement" of funds.

A large measure of the GOP Policy Committee's success is credited to David S. Teeple, the newly appointed staff director.

Capitol Camera: In addressing a group of Republican women last week, Texas Senator John Tower hit the "benevolent dictatorship" of the New Frontier, saying: "The American people are better qualified to run their lives than are a group of Harvard professors, and what is good for Harvard is not necessarily good for the US." Tower scored JFK for being "so bent upon destroying the powers of Congress that even FDR did not envision anything like this."

• *Former President Eisenhower has accepted an invitation to deliver the principal address at the GOP's* $100*-a-plate fund-raising dinner in Washington June* 22.

• Steaming over the New York *Herald Tribune's* strong—and effective—opposition to his medicare bill, President Kennedy has ordered that all 22 daily copies of the paper heretofore delivered to the White House be cancelled. Is he mad because the *Trib* has been needling him? Is this another temper-induced "wild swing"?

• *Republicans note that the authors of* The Liberal Papers *would rather be "Red than dead," but that most Democrats would rather be dead than have them read.*

• The President and his program have suffered yet another defeat, this time in a Florida Democratic congressional primary. Last week, L. B. Vocelle—termed "one of President Kennedy's staunchest supporters"—was defeated by moderate John Sutton. Vocelle had pegged virtually his entire campaign on down-the-line support of New Frontier programs.

• *Pleas of poverty to the contrary, the Democratic Party spent more money—about a million dollars more—to finance its activities in* 1961 *than did the Republicans.*

Published weekly at 410 First Street, S. E., Washington 3, D. C. TRIAL SUBSCRIPTIONS: 5 weeks $1. Yearly rate $12.50; 6 months $6.50; 3 months $3.50. Second-class postage paid at Washington, D. C.

Bound Volume indexed: First six months, 1961, $15. Second six months, 1961, $15. 1956 and 1960 Bound Volumes, $20. Dateline Washington: The Best of HUMAN EVENTS, 1955 — 1960 $15.

HUMAN EVENTS cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

WHEN WRITING ABOUT YOUR SUBSCRIPTION—an address change, a renewal, a question, a complaint— SEND THE ADDRESS TAKEN FROM YOUR WEEKLY HUMAN EVENTS ENVELOPE—our girls and our machines will thank you, and you will be sure of getting the desired results. Allow THREE WEEKS for address changes. Use zone numbers.

Frank C. Hanighen, *Editor and Publisher* James L. Wick, *Executive Publisher*
Assistant Publishers: W. B. Hicks, Jr. Kenneth W. Ingwalson
Roving Editor: Alan M. Bryan

Assistant Editors

Svend Petersen, George O. Fowler, Allan H. Ryskind
John R. Moreau, Neil Phelps-Munson, Thomas S. Winter
C. L. Alexander Jerome, Sherrill A. Backer
Contributing Editors: Frank Chodorov, Edna Lonigan

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

MULTIPLY yourself by mailing to someone else each section of HUMAN EVENTS, after you have read it.

HUMAN EVENTS

--- COMMENTARY ---

He who does not learn from history is condemned to repeat it.

—Philosopher George Santayana

Vol. XIX, No. 23—Section II

June 9, 1962

Senate Farm Bill Vote

The Senate has passed the Kennedy farm bill, 42 to 38; it now goes to the House. Only one Republican voted for the measure. Eight Democrats opposed it.

As passed by the Senate, the bill proposes tight, new controls on production and marketing of wheat, corn and other feed grains. By two-thirds referendum, farmers would have to choose between (1) reduced acreage and marketing quotas, with strict Federal controls linked with continued high price supports, or (2) freedom to produce, with sharply reduced supports, combined with the threat of the government's dumping large amounts of currently-stored surpluses—which would further reduce prices.

The Agriculture Secretary may exempt from production cuts the areas which he determines are feed grain deficit areas. Farmers would be paid for idling their acreage.

YEAS (42)

DEMOCRATS (41): Bartlett, Bible, Burdick, Byrd (W.Va.), Cannon, Church, Clark, Dodd, Douglas, Ellender, Engle, Ervin, Hart, Hartke, Hayden, Hill, Humphrey, Jackson, Jordan, Kefauver, Kerr, Long (Hawaii), Mansfield, McCarthy, McNamara, Monroney, Morse, Moss, Muskie, Neuberger, Pastore, Pell, Randolph, Russell, Smathers, Smith (Mass.), Sparkman, Symington, Talmadge, Yarborough, Young (Ohio).

REPUBLICANS (1): Young (N.D.)

NAYS (38)

DEMOCRATS (8): Anderson, Eastland, Holland, Lausche, McClellan, Proxmire, Robertson, Thurmond.

REPUBLICANS (30): Aiken, Allott, Bennett, Boggs, Bush, Capehart, Carlson, Case (N.J.), Case (S.D.), Cooper, Cotton, Curtis, Dirksen, Dworshak, Fong, Goldwater, Hickenlooper, Hruska, Javits, Keating, Morton, Mundt, Murphy, Pearson, Prouty, Saltonstall, Scott, Smith (Me.), Tower, Williams (Del.)

DEMOCRATS PAIRED FOR (3): Hickey, Magnuson, Metcalf.

REPUBLICANS PAIRED AGAINST (3): Beall, Kuchel, Miller.

DEMOCRATS ANNOUNCED FOR (10): Carroll, Chavez, Fulbright, Gore, Gruening, Johnston, Long (La.), Long (Mo.), McGee, Williams (N.J.).

ABSENT, UNPAIRED, AND UNANNOUNCED: Butler and Wiley, Republicans: Byrd (Va.) and Stennis, Democrats.

UNBIASED, OF COURSE!—"Senators and congressmen, who, because of the pressure of legislative duties and the limit of time, require help in preparing their newsletters are now told they can relax and hand the matter over to the State Department. From that omnipotent Department has come the handy new offer to supply prewritten statements on foreign affairs and foreign policy for use in newsletters. Naturally, says the State Department, these prepackaged releases would be *unbiased*, not to mention *nonpartisan*. You bet!" (*Senator J. Glenn Beall, Maryland Republican*)

KISS AND MAKE UP—"A letter in *Time* observed that the magazine reported Kennedy intended to bear no grudge against business. Quipped the writer, 'I understand that India bears no grudge against Goa either.'" (*The Arizona Republic*)

On Aid to India

From the New York Daily News.

US aid to India should be continued, says Senator Albert Gore (D.-Tenn.), without the slash favored by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, despite the Indian government's studied and repeated unfriendly acts toward us and its recent imperialistic grab of Portuguese Goa.

India is threatened by Red China, pleads Gore; therefore, we should go on helping India, though up to now it hasn't had the guts to resist Red China's land grabs in northern India.

We'd like to hear from anybody who can follow Senator Gore's reasoning. We can't.

Reprints of this section are available: Single copy 20 cents; 10 for $1; 25 for $2; 100 for $5; 500 for $20; 1,000 for $30. Order by section number and date of issue.

COPYRIGHT 1962 by HUMAN EVENTS

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A Report to Donors

About the 'Reward the Dutchman' Project

A Soviet wife whose husband defected to the West was forcibly hauled off to Russia from Amsterdam Airport on October 9, 1961. The Soviets' strong-arm methods so enraged one Dutch immigration official that he forsook the usual diplomatic channels of lodging a protest and socked the Russian Ambassador to *The Netherlands. This single blow sent shivers of vicarious* joy throughout the Free World.

Although the woman's husband has since returned to the Soviet Union, the incident is not completely forgotten. Acting on a reader's suggestion, HUMAN EVENTS announced in its October 27 issue the establishment of a "Reward the Dutchman Fund" and former Internal Revenue Commissioner T. Coleman Andrews of Richmond, Virginia, agreed to serve as treasurer.

Nearly 200 checks came in. The fund totaled $574.

A check for $500 was mailed to Veldtman in March. The remaining $74 remains in the special "T. Coleman Andrews, Treasurer" bank account and will be used to reward a Veldtman type anti-Red action sometime in the future.

Veldtman's letter of thanks is reprinted below.

Dutch Immigration official F. Veldtman (right) literally and figuratively "saw Red" when the above photo was taken at Amsterdam Airport on October 9, 1961. A short time later he socked the Russian Ambassador to The Netherlands and gained prominence throughout the Free World.

TO: Mr. W. B. Hicks, Jr.
Assistant Publisher
HUMAN EVENTS
410 First Street, S. E.
Washington 3, D. C.

Schiphol, April 29

FROM: Adjutant F. Veldtman
Royal Dutch Yarechaussee
Chief Immigration
Airport Schiphol-Amsterdam
HOLLAND

Dear Mr. Hicks:

I was extremely delighted to receive, through your kind intermediary, from the readers of your HUMAN EVENTS, a cheque of the amount of 500 dollars and a great number of enthusiastic and hearty letters on account of our action in the incident at Amsterdam Airport Schiphol.

With pleasure I'll express my heartfelt thanks to you and your readers for the fellow-feeling way in which you understood our sturdy determination and will to defend the interest of freedom.

I only have acted in these circumstances in the rightful exercise of my duty against the violent action of the parties to this incident. I really think it was the only way they understood.

As a member of the Royal Dutch Yarechaussee, I am not allowed to receive any donation for my duty and therefore I reported immediately the receipt of the cheque to my commander.

I requested him to allow that this total amount of money from these congenial and beloved Americans should be sent to the institutions of physical and mental handicapped children in The Netherlands.

Till now I did not get the decision and therefore I still have not cashed the cheque.

As soon as the things mentioned have been arranged, I will inform you to which charitive purposes the money has been offered.

Meanwhile, again my heartful thanks and best wishes to all of you.

God bless you, your readers, America and the free world.

Yours faithfully,
/s/ F. VELDTMAN

No US Flag

By Congressman Richard H. Poff (R.-Va.)

I am going to run the risk of being called a "flag-waver" by telling you the story about the poster currently in use by the Air Force. The purpose of that poster is to recruit new personnel for the service; it is a "call to the colors." The question is, "What colors?"

The poster shows a man and woman in Air Force uniform on a French street. Behind them is a smiling gendarme. Flags are flying above their heads. What flags? The UN flag, the NATO flag, the French flag and a number of undistinguishable emblems flapping in the breeze. Where is Old Glory? Nowhere to be seen! Indeed, the Stars and Stripes is conspicuous by its absence.

POFF

A complaint was registered with the office of the Secretary of the Air Force. The reply? I quote: "In this instance, it would not have seemed appropriate to identify the United States flag without identifying those of all other NATO member nations."

That reply I consider wholly unacceptable. When we call our young men and women away from the hearthstone and the classroom, the farm and the factory, we call them into the service of *their country*. If, in serving their country, they are required to participate in NATO activities, then they may have a temporary obligation to the joint command. But their allegiance is to America and their first and foremost obligation is to the American flag. All other nations, all other assemblies of nations and all other flags are secondary. The Secretary of the Air Force has no right to contend otherwise.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Political Medicine

New York *Herald Tribune* business columnist Donald I. Rogers feels that, for the safety of the American population, "great care must be taken to see that medicare programs are conducted with the least possible political influence."

He cited this example in a recent column, entitled "Who's Heartless?":

"Every worthwhile doctor in America knows that one of the greatest killers of all, coronary and associated diseases, accrues in part from excess induction of cholesterol, and that a huge proportion of this is acquired by humans in milk and dairy products. Because of the results of studies currently under way, some doctors are willing to predict that some time in the future the fatty products of milk (butter, butterfat and such) will be almost exclusively fed to pigs and other domestic animals.

"These doctors recommend that their patients use unsalted oleomargarine and do their cooking in poly-unsaturated corn oils.

"Yet in the state of Minnesota, home of the Agriculture Secretary, it is actually *illegal* to buy oleomargarine. There are fines for those caught selling it or buying it. It is sold on the black market along the roadsides.

"So important is the farm vote, however, that the politicians in Minnesota ignore the health requirements of their people and legislate the use of butter.

"That's one example of why I don't want the government, any government, meddling in the health programs of America."

Who Raises Taxes?

From The Weekly Labor Forecast and Review

Since 1914, when the 16th Amendment to the Constitution inaugurated the individual income tax in the United States, the tax has been increased 15 times and decreased ten times.

Fourteen of the 15 increases were voted by Democratic Congresses; only one, in 1930, by a Republican Congress. On the other hand, nine of the ten tax reductions were voted by Republican Congresses, only one, 1946, by a Democratic Congress.

It can be argued, of course, that most of the Democratic tax increases were voted when the nation was at war and most of the GOP decreases while we were enjoying peace.

But, on second thought, perhaps these are points no Democrat will want to stress.

WINCHELL ON JFK—"*Time* mag noted: 'Many thoughtful Americans worry lest Kennedy, by carrying out extralegal power plays, might eventually create a situation in which basic US liberties would be compromised.' Welcome to the club. The foregoing helps explain why this citizen has directed his spotlighting at the Administration. Incidentally, that newsmag reports its letters-to-the-editor are running 5 to 1 against Kennedy." (*Syndicated columnist Walter Winchell, May 24*)

THE PRESIDENT'S DIET—"Reluctantly, but unavoidably, I ask: 'Upon what meat doth this our Caesar feed, that he is grown so great?' " (*Congressman August E. Johansen, Michigan Republican*)

QUESTIONS *of the Week*

QUESTION—I saw the following paragraph in the May 28 issue of U. S. News & World Report: "J. Edward Day, the Postmaster General, is not particularly happy about attention being paid to a magazine article he wrote in 1960. In it, he opposed medical care for the aged under social security and big spending by the Federal government in general." I would like to read the full text of that article. Where was it published?

ANSWER—The article you refer to was originally published in *The Freeman* of June, 1960. In it, Day said "We can't afford it" in reference to the Forand medicare bill—an earlier counterpart to the present-day King-Anderson bill.

HUMAN EVENTS reprinted Day's article in full in its issue of March 3, 1961. (See Section IV, "Kennedy's Postmaster General Denounced Welfare Spending.") Day, elaborating on the Forand bill, said:

"What is more, (1) the Forand bill, if enacted, is bound to be only a 'first step' to an enormously expanded and still more expensive federal health care program, (2) invariably these publicly-financed health care plans (such as in England and Canada) have cost far more than was estimated when they were proposed, (3) other expensive liberalizations of the Social Security program are in the offing, (4) the Social Security program as it now stands may be so badly underfinanced that major tax increases may be needed just to pay for benefits already promised."

Since then Day was named to JFK's Cabinet and Aime Forand retired from the **House and now** serves as national chairman of the Washington-based lobby, National Council of Senior Citizens for Health Care Through Social Security.

The HUMAN EVENTS reprint of Day's article may be purchased at our usual prices: Single copy, 15 cents; 15 for $1; 35 for $2; 125 for $5; 300 for $10; 1,000 for $20; and $15 per thousand in lots of 5,000.

* * *

QUESTION—While reading news accounts of what Congress does, I often see references to "pairs." Just what are they?

ANSWER—When a legislator expects to miss a vote, he and an absentee on the opposite side of the question form a "pair." They thus publicize their positions even though they are absent. Occasionally a member who is going to be absent will pair with someone who is going to be present and vote opposite. This is known as a "live" pair. The member who is present is honor bound to abstain from voting; he merely announces the respective positions of those who paired.

The House of Representatives has two types of pairs. One is the general pair, in which positions are not announced. The other pairs are listed in the *Congressional Record* for the particular roll call and shown as "for" and "against." If one of those who pairs is present, he abstains from voting and merely explains his and his absent colleague's respective positions and answers "Present" for himself.

Three are necessary for a pair when a two-thirds majority is needed.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Asking for the Moon

From the Dallas Morning News

There's an older, more established project in Washington involving the moon. The late President Roosevelt started it: In requests for money from Congress, ask for twice the amount that's needed, and if Congress reduces it the chances are that the final sum will be even greater than originally expected. The late Senator Robert A. Taft described the technique this way: "You ask for the moon. What you get is not that high—but it's higher than you need or expected."

The Treasury, Post Office and executive office appropriation bill for 1963 totals $5,461,671,000, according to Representative Bruce Alger of Dallas. This is $114,000,000 less than these agencies asked, after Congress did a little whittling. But it is $148,000,000 more than last year—which means it is more than these agencies really expected to get in the first place.

They requested 20,696 new employes. Congress authorized 11,213. They probably needed only 5,000—and probably expected less than that.

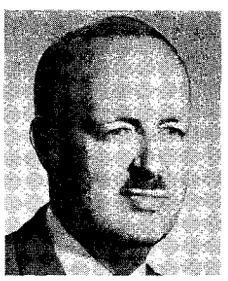
It's really the old trick of a wife asking her husband for a $1,500 coat for Christmas and receiving, instead, a $600 gold bracelet—which was more than she really expected in the first place.

LATEST BUREAUCRATIC NOTE—"A member of Congress, trying to see a Cabinet member, overheard these instructions to the receptionist: 'If he's a congressman, find out what he wants and tell him no.' " (*Washington Daily News*)

YOUR STAKE IN MEDICAL CARE -- AMERICAN STYLE

will be one of more than two dozen features presented at the

Samuel N. Smith, MD
Doctors for Americanism



Eldon E. Smith, MD
Los Angeles Co. Med. Assn.

Frank Woolley
American Medical Assn.

Human Events
POLITICAL ACTION CONFERENCE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Fourth HUMAN EVENTS Political Action Conference

The relentless drive to socialize medicine in America has awakened citizens from coast-to-coast to the fact that this is your fight—not just a doctors' battle against socialism. It is a fight which must be waged and won by all Americans. Three speakers, all experienced leaders in this battle, will discuss this subject and show what you and your neighbors must do to preserve the finest system of medical care the world has ever known.

Among the other principal speakers at this Conference are Senators Barry Goldwater, Harry Byrd and John Tower; Congressmen William Jennings Bryan Dorn, John Anderson, John Ashbrook, Donald Bruce, Edward Derwinski, Catherine May, John Rousselot, and other outstanding authorities on matters concerned with victory in the 1962 Congressional elections.

Register NOW to be sure of accommodations, and encourage a delegation from your area to do the same.

HUMAN EVENTS 410 First Street, S. E., Washington 3, D. C.

Please make the following reservations at the HUMAN EVENTS Conference, July 13 and 14, 1962:

The Conference fee of $75 includes three meals on each day. The fee for additional members of the same immediate family (wives, sons and daughters) and for students, teachers, clergymen and members of YAF and ISI is $45. All fees will be returned in full if you cannot attend, whatever the reason.

Special room rates, $10 for single and $15 for double, have been arranged at the Sheraton-Park Hotel.

☐ Check enclosed.
☐ Bill me after July 31 in the amount of $.....

My Name.....☐ Meat
Address.....☐ Fish
City.....Zone.....State.....

Name.....☐ Meat
Address.....☐ Fish
City.....Zone.....State.....

Name.....☐ Meat
Address.....☐ Fish
City.....Zone.....State.....

Name.....☐ Meat
Address.....☐ Fish
City.....Zone.....State.....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Vol. XIX, No. 23—Section III HUMAN EVENTS June 9, 1962

Planners, Politicians and People

The New Haven Urban Renewal Story

By RICHARD J. WHALEN

IN COMMUNITIES across the country, the magic words these days are "urban renewal." Every politician who can lay his hands on Federal money and every planner with an itch to rearrange other people's lives is touting himself as a miracle-worker.

At latest count, 533 towns, villages and cities had launched 971 urban renewal and redevelopment projects. And with Federal urban renewal spending past the $2.4-billion mark, and still climbing, the waiting list grows daily. Why not? Breath-taking promises of rebuilt communities, at almost no local expense, convince citizens "blight" can easily become a bonanza.

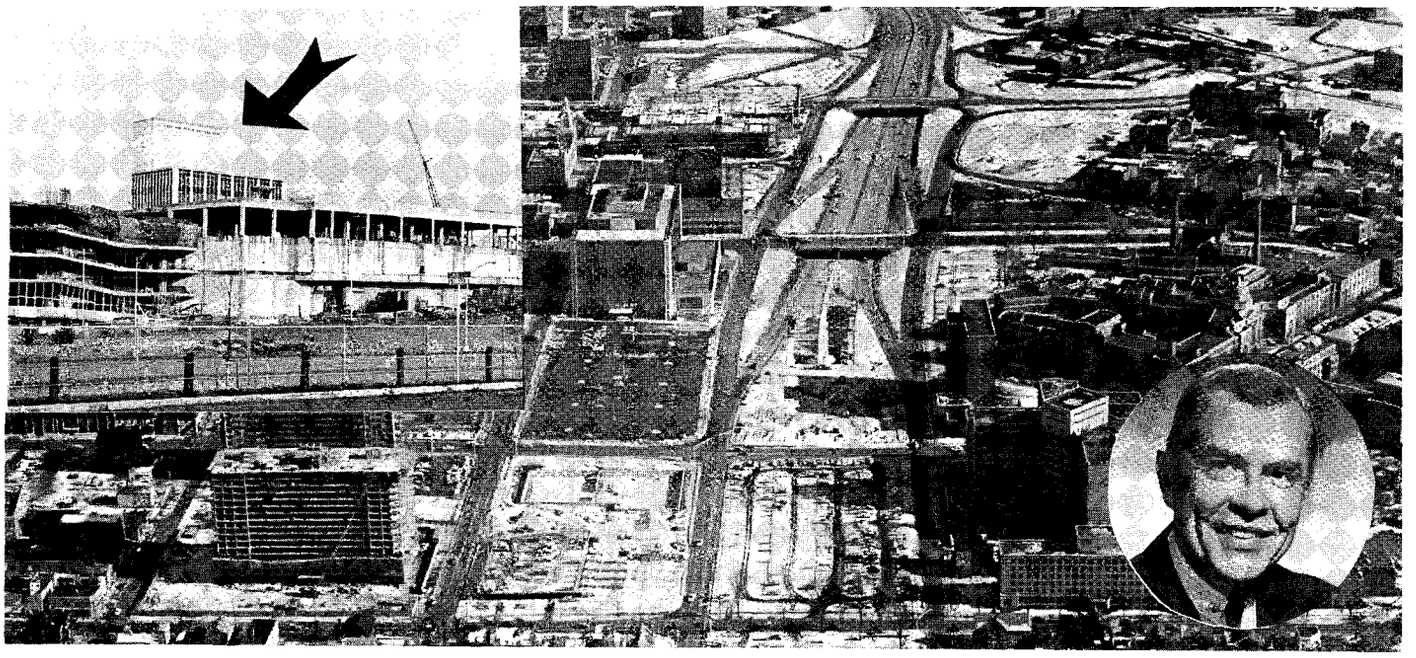
Should a community that hasn't yet drawn up blueprints and summoned the bulldozers feel cheated? Not at all. The glittering promises of "urban renewal" are often fool's gold. And all a community may be missing is disruption and dislocation of business, political profiteering, costly planning mistakes, broken dreams and bitter disappointment as promises tarnish.

It must be remembered that the sudden concern for the country's urban communities springs from self-concern of politicians, at every level from the grass-roots to the White House. About one-third of all Americans now live in cities of over 50,000 people, and almost all US population growth in the 1960's and beyond will be absorbed by the cities and their suburbs.

As witness the 1960 Presidential election, one large city's votes can swing a crucial state; hence the cities can determine the Presidential choice of the nation as a whole. Pursuing the time-honored political formula (spending equals votes), liberal politicians regard urban renewal as a perfect pipeline with which to link the Treasury and the populous urban centers.

But the politically-inspired upheaval and planned reassembly of a community's life doesn't affect old buildings only. It intimately affects people, often those "little people" whom the political do-gooders profess to champion. Inescapably, urban renewal involves pushing people around, putting them where planners and politicians want them—even if it means putting them right out of business.

THE LARGE CITIES, such as New York, provide chilling examples of official callousness, corruption and wholesale blundering as a result of urban renewal,



NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT—Mayor Richard C. Lee (photo inset on right) has beaten a steady path to Washington on behalf of bigger Federal handouts for urban renewal. When the bulldozers got through, the Oak Street Aerial—and many empty acres—replaced Oak Street's "noisome slums," but rebuilding took place slowly. Ground was broken for the brand-new First New Haven National Bank Building (indicated by arrow) *four months after* the department store rising slowly in the foreground. The bank, tired of waiting for clearance to occupy land in the nearby Church Street Project, moved across the street—and out of the project area. The city's population is 152,048.

COPYRIGHT 1962 by HUMAN EVENTS

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

but the scale of their experience is not typical. Perhaps a better illustration of what urban renewal can bring lies in New Haven, Connecticut.

An old manufacturing city of 160,000 and seat of Yale University, New Haven is the balliwick of the nation's leading municipal booster of urban renewal, Democratic Mayor Richard C. Lee. Now serving his fifth two-year term, Lee has beaten a path to Washington to plead for bigger Federal handouts on behalf of his fellow mayors. Not surprisingly, New Haven has taken home more than its share of Federal money—some $40 million. For its size, the city has the most comprehensive program of urban renewal and redevelopment in the country. Projects embrace almost 1,000 of the city's 12,000 acres.

How did this sprawling program come to New Haven? A study of the city's politics (*Who Governs?,* Yale; 1961) by Professor Robert A. Dahl, chairman of Yale's Political Science Department, notes that "very little happened until redevelopment became attached to the political fortunes of an ambitious politician."

Lee was among the first to detect the political possibilities of the urban renewal program contained in the Federal Housing Act of 1949. Then a young Alderman who had made an unsuccessful bid to unseat the Republican Mayor, Lee seized the opportunity and built a one-plank platform: "Save the City."

Recalls an early Lee supporter: Urban renewal was "a power play—to take the ball away from . . . the Republican Mayor. In other words [it] helped solve our problem of political rewards." So the origins of urban renewal in New Haven were frankly political.

But Lee, an ex-newspaperman and Yale publicist, made city-saving sound and rewarding to almost everyone. Besides, the city's downtown area was rundown; noisome slums along Oak Street were among the worst in New England. There was popular enthusiasm for "doing something" and Lee was elected handily in 1953.

Immediately he set out to create an "image" of dynamic leadership, reflected in national publicity. ("He is Saving a Dying City," proclaimed *The Saturday Evening Post.*) He rapidly expanded the programs begun under the Republicans, assembling a hand-picked, high-powered staff of planners from outside the city. Before other communities realized there was big Federal money to be had, Lee was laying siege to urban renewal offices in Washington.

Reformers and planners flocked to Lee's side. Named as the Mayor's top assistant and development administrator was Edward Logue, who had served earlier as chief aide to Chester Bowles during the latter's tenure as Ambassador to India. Logue quickly displayed a talent for pushing people.

HARDLY ANYBODY needed a nudge in the beginning; most of the community was intoxicated by the heady promises flowing from the Mayor's office. Some 400 prominent citizens, including many Republicans, agreed to serve as a "Citizens Action Commission," ostensibly to advise the Mayor and his staff. As it turned out, these busy executives and civic leaders did the listening, all the while giving Lee's grandiose plans an unassailable nonpartisan gloss. Almost no one considered the possibility that New Haven might be dangerously over-extending itself.

In June, 1957, after warming up with a slum-clearance project, Lee unveiled his most ambitious program to a dazzled community: the razing and redevelopment of 5.5 acres in the very heart of downtown New Haven.

Secretly planned at City Hall, the Church Street Project promised a pair of "super-blocks" including a new department store, a 1,500-car municipal parking garage, a bank, several stores and a 300-room hotel and restaurant facing New Haven's lovely green. The city, Lee explained, would acquire the properties on the site, demolish them and resell the cleared tract to New York City real estate promoter Roger L. Stevens, with Washington absorbing most of the city's loss on the deal. The most impressive promise: completion of the project by August, 1961.

But by the time that target date rolled around urban renewal, in the words of newspaper publisher Richard Jackson, was "flat on its back." The center of New Haven —demolished for two years—consisted of rubble and a large, muddy parking lot. Says an on-looker: "Church Street reminded me of bombed-out Coventry."

Only one of the promised buildings, the new quarters of the First New Haven National Bank, met the August, 1961, completion date. But the bank was no longer a part of the project; it had moved out in disgust.

"We reached an impasse with the city," said lanky J. Coy Reed, president of the First New Haven. "I got fed up with being pushed around, and I had my own building project to look after, so I just stopped fooling around with City Hall."

A measure of the frustrating, much-delayed pace of construction is the fact that the bank broke ground for its building *four months* after work had begun on the project's department store, yet the doors of the $3.4-million bank building swung open before the department store was even half-way completed. What made the contrast between private enterprise and urban renewal especially striking, and acutely embarrassing to Mayor Lee, was the site of the bank—directly across the street from the bogged-down project it had abandoned.

Although involvement with urban renewal cost the bank time and money, its loss was trifling compared

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

to the impact of the Church Street Project on scores of small businessmen. After cheering the idea at first, some 100 downtown merchants discovered that their stores lay in the bulldozer's path.

The hush-hush plans laid at City Hall called for "relocating" displaced businesses, but the planners were vague on the crucial details of when and where. Many of the merchants were middle-aged; how could they begin again? In desperation, they sued the city. An embattled jeweler, ordered to vacate a new building, carried his plea all the way to the State Supreme Court.

In the end, the planners prevailed and the suits were lost or abandoned. Scores of businesses simply closed and did not reopen.

LAST YEAR'S Republican candidate for mayor, Henry H. Townshend, Jr., charges that redevelopment has cost the city at least 100 businesses and a $2-million payroll–plus unreckoned tax losses on demolished property and merchants' inventory–since demolition downtown began in 1959.

Every community that undertakes urban renewal can expect to aim a cruel blow at small business. In a brilliant new book, *The Death and Life of Great American Cities* (Random House; 1961), Jane Jacobs points out:

> The power of eminent domain, long familiar and useful as a means of acquiring property needed for public use, is extended, under redevelopment law, to acquisiton of property intended for private use and private profit . . . . The Supreme Court declared [in a test case] that society did have the right–through the medium of its legislatures –to make [a] choice between private entrepreneurs and owners; it could take the property of the one to benefit the other . . . .
>
> This use of the power of eminent domain does more than make physically possible the assembly of project tracts. It also makes them financially possible, owing to the involuntary subsidy entailed . . . . [Displaced businessmen] are subsidizing these schemes, not with a fraction of their tax money, but with their livelihoods, with their children's college money, with years of their past put into hopes for the future–with nearly everything they have.

It isn't hard to find real-life evidence in New Haven of the injustice Miss Jacobs describes. Declares the 56-year-old proprietor of a small meat shop near Yale University: "I've been here 30 years and now they tell me they need my place to put up a park. Where can I go? I pay $75 a month rent here. I can't get that sort of rent elsewhere. I'll probably have to go to work for a meat chain–if I can get a job."

"They"–preening politicians and planners who move pins on giant wall maps–are pushing people around in communities across the country. To what good purpose? Consider the nightmarish ordeal by planning inflicted on a machine shop owner in another New Haven neighborhood.

Joseph Petri, who has done business in New Haven for about 20 years, was forced out of a downtown plant to make way for a slum-clearance project in 1957. The forced move cost $50,000, of which the city repaid only $2,500 because Petri had been leasing the condemned building and therefore could not "prove" damages under Federal law.

Moving to another area of the city, he invested $185,000 in construction and remodeling of a new shop. Only months after reopening, however, he learned to his horror that he had landed smack in the middle of a newly-designated project area and that his building would have to be torn down. The city's condemnation offer: $94,000 for a building with an estimated replacement cost of $240,000.

Prolonged and expensive legal pleading finally won Petri permission to remain in business–*provided he would assume responsibility for redeveloping the land the city intended to clear around his machine shop.* What's more, he was given all of *three weeks* to come up with a plan and the necessary financing. When he could not, he went to court. His case is now on appeal to the US Supreme Court.

"If I lose," he says grimly, "I'm definitely out of business."

THE PLANNERS' standard reply to complaints about such high-handedness is that an individual cannot be allowed to obstruct "progress." But it happens that other industries are not especially interested in coming to the area that would be cleared by destroying Petri's going concern. Indeed, the lukewarm appeal of the "industrial park" laid out by the planners is attested by a change in zoning regulations, which now permit commercial use as well.

It all goes to prove, if proof is necessary, that the most impressive paper plans can fall apart, but the pieces fall heavily on people and whole communities, sometimes crushing them.

The Church Street Project in the center of New Haven is very slowly taking shape, at least two years behind schedule. Even city officials concede that it has hurt business. Republican Townshend flatly declares: "Business is terrible downtown because we've killed the area."

The muddy wasteland where stores used to be is surely no magnet for shoppers or new enterprises. The volume of retail sales in the city slumped $15 million from 1957 to 1960, while suburban shopping centers report large gains. Meanwhile, the dismemberment of the commercial district throws a heavier tax burden on remaining businesses and other taxpayers. So there are reasons not to go downtown and reasons to flee–a situation which contributes nothing to the health of the community's economic life. Yet it is endlessly asserted that "the people" benefit from urban renewal.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Perhaps a union leader is best qualified to talk back to the Democrats. When New Haven's aggressive redevelopment boss, Edward Logue, was picked to head Boston's urban renewal program, the executive secretary of the Greater Boston Labor Council came to New Haven to survey Logue's accomplishments. Dismayed, the unionist said: "I do not want to see happen in Boston what has happened in New Haven—a city of promises, then excuses, then parking lots."

PROFIT IS POSSIBLE from urban renewal and redevelopment—immense profit for those who have the inside track. The sponsor of a project gets a bargain-price on prime land, made possible in part by the "involuntary subsidy" noted by Miss Jacobs. New buildings bring the highest rents. Add to this the availability of high, Federally-insured mortgages, and a promoter can hope for a handsome return on a very small equity. In an urban renewal apartment project on Manhattan's East Side, for example, *Barron's* reported that the developer, Webb & Knapp, has only $1.5 million sunk in the property, but figures its potential equity at roughly $6 million—*a neat 400 per cent profit.*

Urban renewal and redevelopment are a legal invitation to speculative operations on the part of those who have no particular interest in a given community, aside from the opportunity offered for quick profit.

New Haven's redeveloper, Roger L. Stevens, encountered financing difficulties which halted work on the Church Street Project for months at a stretch. Finally, late last year, Yale University—Mayor Lee's ex-employer and firm political ally—came to the rescue with a $4.5-million loan enabling Stevens to go ahead. Much still remains up in the air. The promised hotel, for example, has not yet found a taker, perhaps because there is no scarcity of motels in the area. In any event, Stevens has sworn off urban renewal: "I'll never go into another one of these things again."

If a community lacking a well-heeled institutional friend had gone ahead blithely and leveled its commercial heartland, only to discover the prospective builder could not build, it would be in deeply serious trouble. Easy Federal money, combined with the natural urge of politicians to erect monuments to themselves, makes urban renewal a powerful temptation to communities to plunge into projects over their heads.

BUT THERE'S no arguing its political appeal. One of Mayor Lee's right-hand men, Harold Grabino, executive secretary of the Redevelopment Agency (whose $13,000-a-year salary is paid by the Federal government), puts the matter quite candidly: "Any politician who neglects urban renewal is a complete fool. It's necessary and impressive."

Carefully-planned rebuilding of city neighborhoods is indeed necessary, agrees Republican Townshend, but what impresses him is the way "politicians across the country have latched on to the urban renewal scheme." He bluntly labels it "a patronage gimmick," adding that "a cult of planners and redevelopers has sprung up; they move from city to city, from one fat public job to another."

Townshend and others are convinced that New Haven's promised rebirth won't be achieved until "the whiz kids at City Hall" are replaced by community leaders who plan for the city in which they live and finance their dreams within the city's means.

Other communities might find that good advice. As things now stand in most towns and villages and cities, the task of "unslumming" and rebuilding is within the grasp of local leadership and resources. But once the bulldozers level whole blocks and the big money and bright-eyed planners arrive, a community is helpless. It must live on hope and promises.

Federal money and super-planning are not the cure-all for the ills of the nation's communities. As Jane Jacobs writes:

> There is a wistful myth that if only we had enough money to spend—the figure is usually put at a hundred billion dollars—we could wipe out all our slums in ten years, reverse decay in the great, dull, gray belts that were yesterday's and day-before-yesterday's suburbs, anchor the wandering middle class and its wandering tax money, and perhaps even solve the traffic problem.
>
> But look what we have built with the first several billion: Low-income projects that become worse centers of delinquency, vandalism and general social hopelessness than the slums they were supposed to replace. Middle-income housing projects which are truly marvels of dullness and regimentation. . . . Cultural centers that are unable to support a good bookstore. Civic centers that are avoided by everyone but bums. . . . Commercial centers that are lack-luster imitations of standardized suburban chain-store shopping. . . . Expressways that eviscerate great cities. This is not the rebuilding of cities. This is the sacking of cities.

And, all too often, those who come to plunder bear the deceptive banner of "urban renewal."

ORDER BLANK

HUMAN EVENTS, 410 First Street, S. E. Washington 3, D. C.

Send me ..... reprints of "PLANNERS, POLITICIANS AND PEOPLE" at $ .....

Additional copies of this 4-page article: single copy 20c (coins, not stamps); 10 copies $1; 25 copies $2; 100 copies $5; 500 copies $20; 1,000 copies $30. In 5,000 lots $25 per thousand. Unless otherwise ordered, reprints are sent by fourth-class mail, which takes ten days to two weeks for delivery. For first-class mail delivery of 4-page articles add 1c per copy; for airmail add 2c per copy.

☐ Payment enclosed ☐ Bill me

Enter my subscription ☐ 5 weeks for $1 ☐ 1 year for $12.50

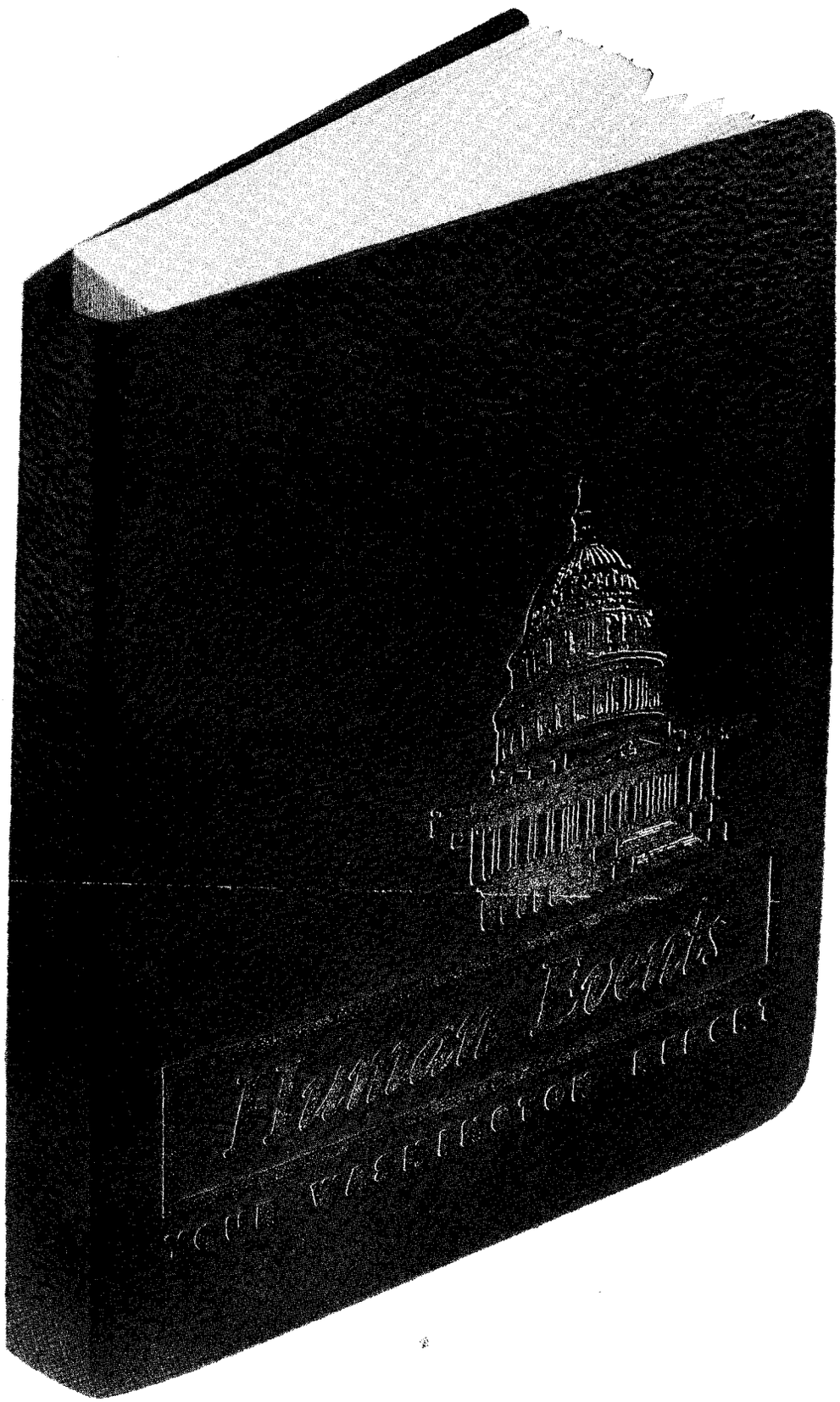
Name _____

Street _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

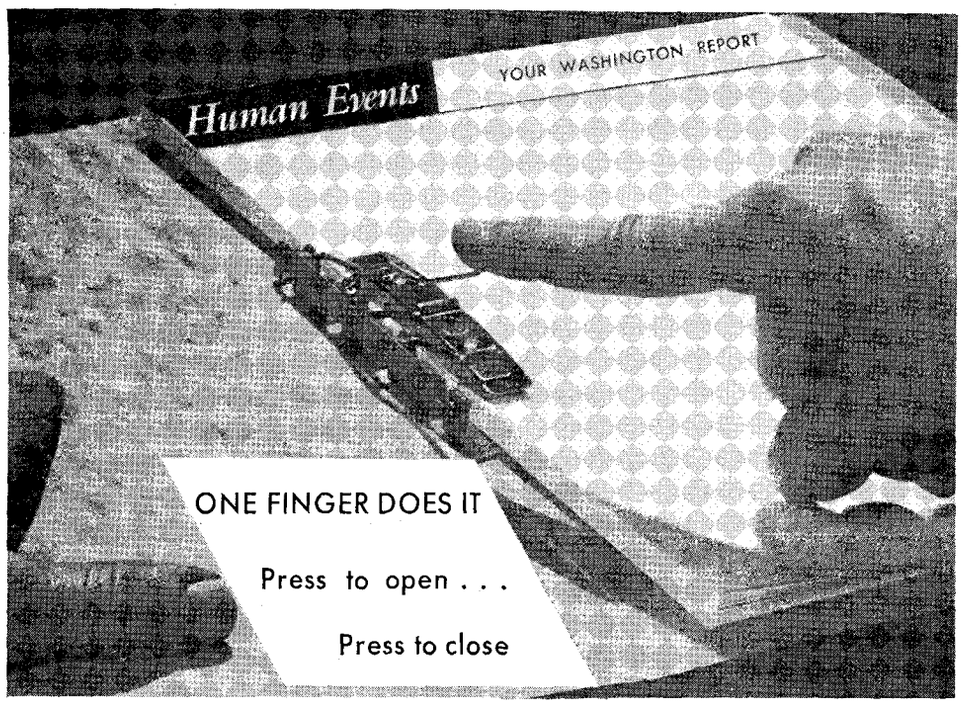
NOW A Distinctive Special Cover To Bind HUMAN EVENTS



COPYRIGHT 1962 by HUMAN EVENTS

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Special HUMAN EVENTS Binder, Stamped in Gold—$3



Its dignified appearance encourages visitors to pick it up and read HUMAN EVENTS in:

- Doctors' offices
- Dentists' offices
- Attorneys' offices
- Reception rooms
- Schools
- Colleges
- Churches
- Libraries
- Fraternities
- Sororities
- Barber shops
- Beauty shops
- Clubrooms
- YMCA's
- YWCA's

THIS HANDY COVER BINDER IS DESIGNED TO INCREASE THE USEFULNESS OF HUMAN EVENTS.

Note, above, its simple operation. The photo on the other side shows its design.

This special binder is:

- ***Beautiful*—black embossed in gold**
- ***Easy to use*—no rings, no holes to punch**
- ***Durable*—made of flexible, leather-like Lexide**
- ***Quick*—to add each week's issue as it arrives, one finger does it**
- ***Practical*—holds four full months of HUMAN EVENTS, securely bound**

This cover is provided FREE with each $150 Lifetime Subscription. It is inscribed in gold as follows:

The exact wording below must be followed:

> A Lifetime Subscription to HUMAN EVENTS has been presented to the (name of church, college, library, etc.) through the courtesy of (your name).

If you wish to present a HUMAN EVENTS subscription (other than Lifetime) to an institution like a church, college, library, Y. M. C. A. or Y. W. C. A., the inscription will cost:

Style A

$1.50 additional — HUMAN EVENTS has been presented to (name of the institution) through the courtesy of (your name), as donor.
(The exact wording above must be followed.)

This binder may also be personalized when a gift subscription is given to an individual for:

Style B

$1.50 additional — This inscription will read: Presented to (name of recipient) by (your name).
donee donor

(No addtional words permitted.)

ORDER BLANK

HUMAN EVENTS, 410 First Street, S. E., Washington 3, D. C.

Please send me, postpaid .....HUMAN EVENTS Cover Binders, $3 each. Allow 4 weeks for delivery. Check enclosed ☐ Bill me ☐

Name .....

Address .....

City .....Zone .....State .....

Personalize it as follows in gold, $1.50 additional

Style A (Print)	Style B (Print)
.....	.....
Name of church, college or library	Name of Donee
.....	.....
Name of Donor	Your Name

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

What the Texas Observer Says About Estes

DOWN IN TEXAS there is a little weekly published in Austin called *The Texas Observer*. Its circulation is 7,064. Yet it probably has more political power than some Texas dailies with 10 or 20 times that circulation.

The Texas Observer is the organ of the extreme liberal faction of the Texas Democratic party. One of its goals is to make the Democratic party a purely liberal party. To that end, it urges all conservatives to get out of the Democratic party and enroll in the Republican party. Such a realignment, it admits, would elect Republicans now and then, but that possibility would be offset by the fact that when the Democrats were in power in Texas they would really be able to legislate their liberal reforms.

As an example of its purism, *The Texas Observer* urged its readers last year either to vote for John Tower for the US Senate or to stay at home. Far worse than Tower would be the election of William A. Blakley, which would—said the *Observer*—help perpetuate conservative influence within the Democratic party.

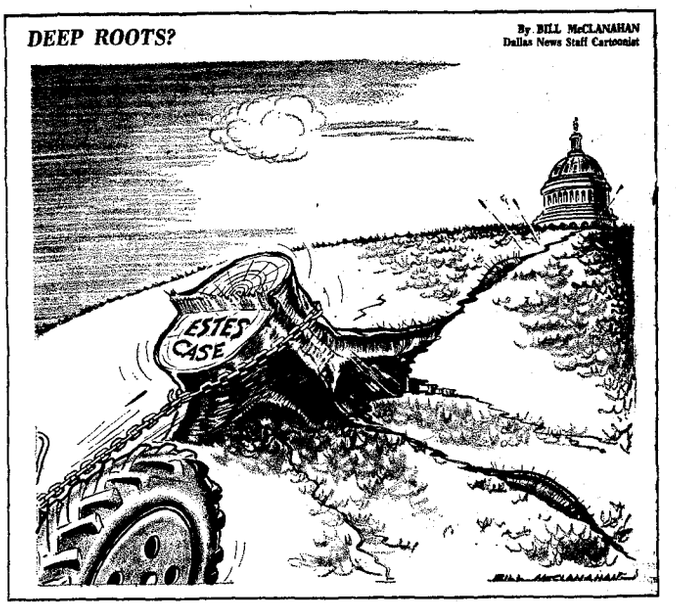
The *Observer* wants the Democratic party to make its principal appeal to "the minorities"—the Negroes and the Mexicans—and to the opinion-molding intellectuals, organized labor and small farmers—especially tenant farmers.

Its special enemy is Lyndon Johnson, considered by *The Texas Observer* to be an opportunist who talks liberal in Washington and conservative in Texas.

In the Democratic party's gubernatorial run-off primary, it is supporting Don Yarborough (no relative of the Texas Senator of the same last name, but with similar views) against John B. Connally, Jr., the LBJ-sponsored candidate.

This background is given here for the benefit of readers outside of Texas so they may understand the *Observer's* viewpoint. You may be sure that the

THE LAW WEST OF THE PECOS



Observer's report on Estes is being read with microscopes by politicians all over the Lone Star State. We now quote extracts from the May 19 *Observer* about the Estes case:

> Among the most hardworking of the newsmen who are covering the Estes case is Jimmy Banks of the Dallas *News*. Banks, urged on by his editors, has come up with some solid and valuable contributions to the case and some contributions based strictly on hearsay and gossip.
>
> For instance, among the material which Attorney General Wilson made available to newsmen this week was a copy of the interview Assistant Attorney General Les King held on April 9 with Lloyd Stone, formerly a partner in the fertilizer company of Lester-Stone and the first man to sell out to Estes when be began his fantastic campaign to corner the fertilizer market in the Plains area in early 1959.
>
> In the interview, King fed Stone the question: "Did he [Estes] ever make a statement in your presence that he had contributed $47,500 to Ralph Yarborough's campaign?"
>
> A. "I thought the figure that I always heard him quote was some $46,000."
>
> Stone went on to say that Estes had made this claim in front of several other employes. Under further questioning by King, Stone said he had never heard Estes claim to have given money to Lyndon Johnson, Will Wilson or Congressman Rutherford.
>
> Q. "You mean the only one he ever mentioned was Ralph Yarborough?"
>
> A. "Yes, in my presence."
>
> This data was gathered before a justice of peace, not in one of the regular courts of inquiry held by Wilson.
>
> Wilson carefully told all newsmen that it was pretty flimsy stuff and that they would use it at

(*continued on next page*)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

(continued from preceding page)
their own peril—but he left it out for them to use, if they wished.

The Dallas *News* wished to do so, and did. So did some other newspapers, such as the Chicago *Tribune*.

Meanwhile, another assistant attorney general, Winston Crowder, had gathered copious notes full of hearsay about another highly prominent Texas politician, in connection with the Estes case. One rumor, which Crowder said everybody in Hereford was talking about, and which he also heard from Mutt Wheeler, one of Estes' employes, was to the effect that this prominent politician was a partner in one of Estes' largest grain storage elevators, the Allied storage.

Another bit of hearsay picked up from a West Texas newspaper editor by Crowder was that the prominent politican's wife had invested in Estes through some of her companies.

And another piece of hearsay, which Crowder said came from two very reliable grain dealers, was that the prominent politician's wife's brother stood surety with the Aetna Insurance Company for Estes' bond for grain storage.

All of this is hearsay, just like the $46,000 business with Yarborough, but all was recorded in good faith by Crowder and saved for the attorney general's files.

Why wasn't this also made available to the press—put out in front of them where they could read it and use it, "at their peril," of course, if they chose?

The *Observer* asked Wilson this question, and he replied that he didn't even know that Crowder had the data.

Wilson told the *Observer* he thought it was "reprehensible" that the Dallas *News's* attorney let that newspaper use it. So far as Yarborough is concerned, the damage is done.

* * *

The Wall Street *Journal*, in its Friday weekly wire, said: "Rifts widen between Democratic Senator Yarborough and Vice President Johnson. Each hints the other was closer to Estes."

JFK's First Major Scandal

By WALTER TROHAN

THE KENNEDY ADMINSTRATION is confronted with its first major scandal in the manipulations of Billie Sol Estes, the Texas financier under indictment for fraud in connection with a multi-million-dollar scheme to parlay Federal farm programs into a personal fortune.

The scandal will test President Kennedy's campaign promises on clean government. He must decide whether he will scorn the political implications as Admiral Farragut did the torpedoes in Mobile Bay or whether he will hide the deep damnation of the $235,000 "Washington project" account Estes carried on his books, obviously to make friends and to influence people in Washington.

During the final days of the 1960 Presidential campaign, when he spelled out his political beliefs at Philadelphia, on October 31, 1960, Kennedy said:

"Finally, I believe in an America with a government of men devoted solely to the public interest—men of ability and dedication, free from conflict, corruption, or other commitment—a responsible government that is efficient and economical, with a balanced budget over the years of the cycle, reducing its debt in prosperous times—a government willing to entrust to the people the facts on where we stand—not a businessman's government, not a labor government, not a farmer's government, but a government of, for, and by the people."

KENNEDY HASN'T balanced the budget, and he has introduced neither efficiency nor economy. It is evident that not all of his appointees have been men solely devoted to the public interest. It now remains to be seen whether he will give the people all of the facts on the scandal, and just how he will proceed against graft and corruption.

Almost 40 years ago, when he was confronted with the Teapot Dome oil scandals, Calvin Coolidge cooperated in full with the investigation, headed by former Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D-Mont.), although it involved cabinet officials in the Administration of his predecessor, Warren G. Harding. Harry S. Truman was less co-operative when scandals fermented in his administration, like yeast in a bucket of fruit juice.

Dwight D. Eisenhower attempted to protect his No. 1 aide—because he needed him—when Sherman Adams was found to have borrowed a worn oriental rug, accepted a vicuna coat, and passed on hotel bills to Bernard Goldfine, a New England financier who courted Washington friendship. However, Eisenhower bowed to the inevitable and dropped Adams when that scandal became too hot a potato to handle.

Assistant Secretary of Labor Jerry R. Holleman resigned a $20,000-a-year post when it was disclosed that he had accepted $1,000 as a gift from Estes "to make ends meet." Holleman, a *protege* of Vice President Johnson, said the gift had no connection with the Estes interests or his own responsibilities.

William E. Morris, a Department of Agriculture official, was fired after his name cropped up in the Texas investigation of Estes and his affairs. Emery Jacobs, deputy administrator of the agriculture stabilization program, has resigned his post under fire, although he denies having received anything from Estes. A third man whose name has been connected with Estes, James T. Ralph, a former assistant secretary of agriculture, is under investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. [Agriculture Secretary Orville L. Freeman fired Dr. Ralph after this column was written.]

All of these are small fry. Only $1,000 of the $235,000 influence fund has come to light. Only a congressional investigation can determine just where it went and just who, if anyone, was influenced.

Whisper has marked some of the top figures of the New Frontier. No one is quite sure just where the New Frontier is, but there is wonderment here as to whether it may not become the burial ground of a smelly scandal.

Reprints of this article are available: single copy, 15 cents; 15 for $1; 35 for $2; 125 for $5; 300 for $10; 1,000 for $20. Order by section number and date of issue.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Vol. XIX, No. 23—Section VI

HUMAN EVENTS

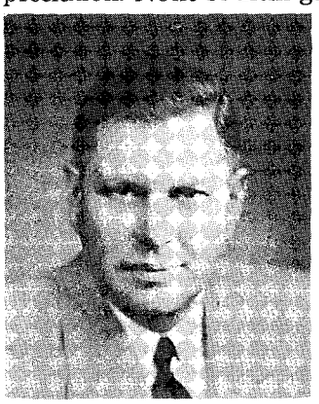
June 9, 1962

Introducing Bobby Kennedy

By CHARLES McDOWELL, JR., in the Richmond Times-Dispatch

WHEN ATTORNEY GENERAL Robert F. Kennedy spoke in Roanoke last week at the Virginia State Bar's observance of "Law Day," he was introduced by Burr P. Harrison, the Congressman from the Seventh District of Virginia and one of the most arresting introducers anywhere when the mood is on him.

The mood was on him in Roanoke. Harrison's introduction is said to have left the Attorney General and the assembled lawyers gasping in awe and appreciation. None of them gasps easy.



HARRISON

KENNEDY

We were told that the introducer wrote out his speech on a legal pad during his airplane flight from Washington to Roanoke. He delivered it deadpan in his best voice, which is gravelly and strong.

Thanks to an alert lawyer and Harrison's willingness to lend out his personal papers, we have his scrawled copy of the introduction. In the text, which follows, we have tried to preserve Harrison's cues for emphasis and timing as indicated in the manuscript by spacing and underlining:

"As an humble son of the Commonwealth of Virginia, it will be my happy honor to present a distinguished son of

"That OTHER Commonwealth.

"As everybody knows, from the beginning of the 17th Century down to today, Massachusetts and Virginia have always agreed on EVERYTHING.

"Virginians acknowledge readily that the year 1620 came before the year 1607.

"It gladdens Virginians' hearts to hear that government by freemen in this hemisphere began with the landing of the Pilgrims and not with the House of Burgesses, an assembly of elected representatives which met in Williamsburg before the Mayflower was ready for sea.

"Also we admit that Massachusetts was first to do anything about medical care for the aged. They hanged the old women as witches, after which the infirmities of old age bothered them no more.

"Virginians are pleased to hear that independence from Great Britain came solely from Massachusetts' efforts.

"Some farmer's musket was a shot heard around the world but the last shot fired by the British army at Yorktown was not heard anywhere.

"A century ago, Virginia greeted warmly the influx of Massachusetts tourists.

"Virginia was honored to be Military District No. ONE.

"Among Massachusetts' notable contributions has been the gift of great families.

"Heretofore, as in the case of the Adams family, these blessings were staggered over the centuries, but Massachusetts sent the Kennedy family

"IN ONE GREAT BIG BATCH.

"There are so many Kennedys in Washington that some people say the Massachusetts Citizens Council bought them a one-way ticket, and shipped them South.

"First, of course, should be mentioned the No. 1 of the dynasty:

"Caroline Kennedy.

"She asked Colonel Glenn to show her the monkeys.

"He said, 'Come with me to Capitol Hill where I am speaking to ALL of them in joint session.'

"And then there is the No. 2 Kennedy, the charming First Lady.

"In retrospect, it seems unbelievable that, in the campaign of 1960, her husband's adversaries decided to make her an issue.

"The violence of the reaction to this from the male voters was such as to make one wonder why a current best seller was not named 'SEVEN Crises.'

"Still another Kennedy is the well-known pugilist who recently knocked out Roger Blough in the second round.

"Some people claim he used brass knuckles.

"Or, at least, a steel forging.

"Passing over all other Kennedys we come to our distinguished guest.

"Recently, he joined the Night Riders.

"In so doing, he adopted the tactics of Colonel Mosby:

"Grab the Yankees in their beds and haul them off before they know what hit them.

"We, as lawyers, proclaim him the greatest Attorney General in history.

"His war on crime means fat fees for the criminal lawyers.

"His dedication to enforcement of the anti-monopoly laws means juicy steaks on the tables of the corporation lawyers.

"His activities in civil rights is manna from Heaven to the constitutional lawyers.

"And when the pending tax bill is enacted, the millenium will have arrived for the tax lawyers.

"What I have tried to develop in these facetious remarks is this:

(*continued on next page*)

COPYRIGHT 1962 by HUMAN EVENTS

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Arizona PTA Reverses School-Aid Stand

By EDWIN McDOWELL
Editorial Writer, Arizona Republic

THE ARIZONA Congress of Parents and Teachers Association joined the growing revolt against Federal aid to education when, on April 27, it adopted a resolution withdrawing its previous support of Federal aid to education. The PTA action was all the more impressive in that it passed by approximately 2 to 1, thereby reversing a stand of several years favoring Federal support.

Because of the large amount of Federally-owned land in Arizona, and large numbers of Federal employes (including servicemen) and Indians, Arizona receives a relatively high percentage of its total elementary and high school funds from Federal sources (11 per cent in 1960). But a determined handful of delegates, realizing that increased Federal funds inevitably will lead to Federal control of education, managed to induce delegates to approve resolutions opposing any legislation granting Federal aid to education above those present amounts received in Arizona, withdrawing PTA support of the 1958 National Defense Education Act, and rejecting any measure for matching funds for the NDEA.

Armed only with a knowledge of parliamentary procedure, cogent arguments against Federal aid, and missionary zeal, this small, dedicated group worked long and hard during the enervating three-day session convincing uncommitted delegates of the soundness of rejecting Federal aid. And they did so in the face of equally-determined opposition, which continuously sought to alter parliamentary procedure to suit itself and which engaged in vicious attacks against individuals in the anti-Federal-aid group.

The Arizona conference, the most spirited ever held by the PTA in the state, attracted more than 1,000 delegates. In past years, these delegates, like most Arizonans, tended toward basic conservatism, but were swept off their feet by the concerted liberal blitzkrieg. This year, however, Federal aid opponents were determined not to let that happen, and they began mapping strategy weeks before the convention.

They were aided immeasurably by the advice of Steve Stahl, executive vice president of the Oklahoma Public Expenditures Council, whose article in HUMAN EVENTS (see "PTA Revolt Against Federal Aid," April 14) furnished additional inspiration. Stahl, contacted by telephone, explained the organizational methods used in his own native state which helped Oklahoma parents to vote "no" to Federal school aid at the State Congress of Parents and Teachers last October.

The Arizona PTA stand is especially important in that it comes at a time when the Administration is once again wheeling up its heavy artillery for another assault on Federal aid foes (and the Constitution). For it gives added emphasis to the trend away from Federal aid, most noticeable among officials of small colleges (as reported in HUMAN EVENTS, March 31, 1962) and others concerned with public education.

Just recently, for example, *Time* reported on a poll among members of the National School Boards Association, wherein 55.2 per cent of respondents opposed general aid while only 30.6 favored it. (More than half believe that over the next five years they can handle needed school construction, teaching reforms and teachers' pay without Federal aid.)

The action of the Arizona Congress of Parents and Teachers should add momentum to that trend.

Bobby Kennedy

(*continued from preceding page*)

"If, today, Massachusetts and Virginia statesmen do not see eye to eye on all public questions, there is nothing new in this.

"And yet, through the centuries, Massachusetts and Virginia are unrivaled among all the states in their contributions to the development of this Republic as the most powerful defender of law and order in the world.

"In the words of a great contemporary New England poet:

"Men work together, I told him from the heart,

"Men work together even when they work apart.

"Today, as yesterday, Massachusetts and Virginia work together FOR THE NATION when they work together—and today, as yesterday, they work together FOR THE NATION when they work apart.

"Tonight we are honored by a Native of John Adams' Massachusetts and a graduate of Thomas Jefferson's university, who in energy, character and capacity is a credit to them both.

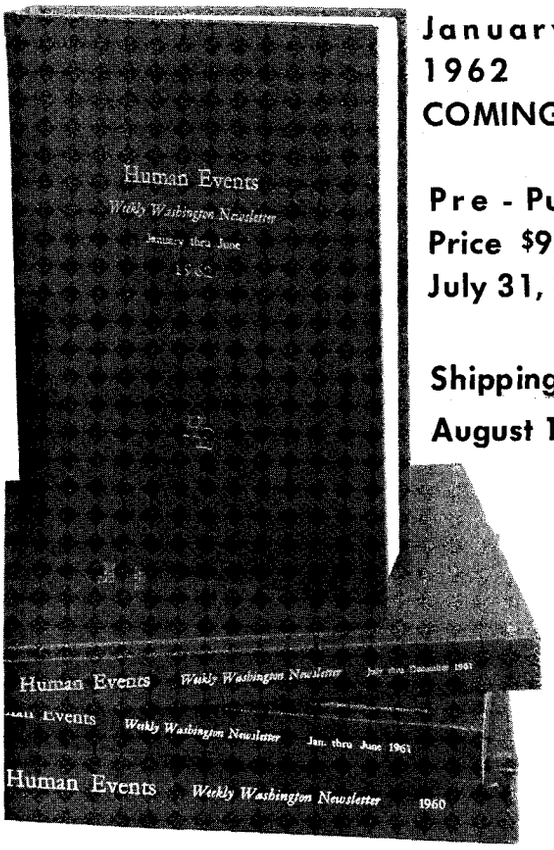
"I present the Attorney General of the United States, the Honorable Robert F. Kennedy."

LONG RANGE POINTING

PURPOSEFUL SPENDING?—"Complaints are heard the Kennedy Administration is feeding large Federal defense contracts into states where 'hot' political contests are in the making. Michigan [is] especially favored, as well as New York, California and Connecticut. Ohio has not been doing so well." (*Congressman Clarence J. Brown, Ohio Republican*)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Another bound volume of HUMAN EVENTS



January—June 1962 Edition COMING SOON

Pre - Publication Price $9.50. After July 31, $15.

Shipping Date: August 15.

This volume will contain the entire collection of approximately 500 pages that appears in HUMAN EVENTS from January through June, 1962. In addition, there are cross-indexing and a table of contents.

Covered with beautiful blue Fabrikoid, printed in gold-leaf lettering and bound by expert quality craftsmen, the volume will be a handsome addition to your collection of the best in conservative literature.

ADVANCE RESERVATION FORM
HUMAN EVENTS
410 First Street, S. E. Washington 3, D. C.

☐ Ship me on August 15 the HUMAN EVENTS bound volume for January through June, 1962, at your pre-publication price of $9.50.

Also send these HUMAN EVENTS bound volumes:

☐ July through December, 1961—$15
☐ January through June, 1961—$15
☐ 1960—$20 ☐ 1956—$20
☐ Payment Enclosed. ☐ Bill Me.
☐ Bill My Company

My Name .....
Address .....
City .....Zone.....State.....

FREE

Get us 26 five-week Trial Subscriptions costing $1 each, and you will get FREE the new Bound Volume of HUMAN EVENTS, January-June, 1962, edition (ready August 15). See description in adjoining column.

This FREE offer is good only during June and July.

Shipping date: August 15. Price after July 31: $15.

SPECIAL OFFER FORM
HUMAN EVENTS
410 First Street, S. E. Washington 3, D. C.

Herewith is a list of 26 (or more) five-week Trial Subscriptions, at $1 each.

Ship me FREE on August 15 the HUMAN EVENTS bound volume for January through June, 1962.

My Name.....
Address.....
City.....Zone.....State.....

Send Trial Subscriptions to the following:

Name.....
Address.....
City.....Zone.....State.....

☐ Send Gift Card from me to the above.

Name.....
Address.....
City.....Zone.....State.....

☐ Send Gift Card from me to the above.

Name.....
Address.....
City.....Zone.....State.....

☐ Send Gift Card from me to the above.

Name.....
Address.....
City.....Zone.....State.....

☐ Send Gift Card from me to the above.

Name.....
Address.....
City.....Zone.....State.....

☐ Send Gift Card from me to the above.

(more coupons on other side)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Continued from page 431.

Name .....
Address.....
City.....Zone.....State.....

□ Send Gift Card from me to the above.

Name .....
Address.....
City.....Zone.....State.....

□ Send Gift Card from me to the above.

Name .....
Address.....
City.....Zone.....State.....

□ Send Gift Card from me to the above.

Name .....
Address.....
City.....Zone.....State.....

□ Send Gift Card from me to the above.

Name .....
Address.....
City.....Zone.....State.....

□ Send Gift Card from me to the above.

Name .....
Address.....
City.....Zone.....State.....

□ Send Gift Card from me to the above.

Name .....
Address.....
City.....Zone.....State.....

□ Send Gift Card from me to the above.

Name .....
Address.....
City.....Zone.....State.....

□ Send Gift Card from me to the above.

Name .....
Address.....
City.....Zone.....State.....

□ Send Gift Card from me to the above.

Name .....
Address.....
City.....Zone.....State.....

□ Send Gift Card from me to the above.

Name .....
Address.....
City.....Zone.....State.....

□ Send Gift Card from me to the above.

Use another piece of paper for additional names

Farm Subsidies for Rich

From the Chicago Tribune

Even if every one of Billie Sol Estes' transactions had been strictly honest, his career would still provide damaging evidence against the government's farm subsidy programs.

It shows dramatically how they have worked to the advantage of wealthy, big-time operators who don't need public assistance and who, in all too many cases, got into the business of farming—or storing farm products—simply to make money off the government.

Meanwhile millions of small farmers, whom the various programs were supposed to be protecting against their big competitors and against fluctuations in the market price of their produce, have given up their farms and have taken city jobs. In 25 years of farm subsidies, farm employment has dropped from 13 million to fewer than seven million, and the number of farms has fallen from nearly seven million to three and a half million. The average farm has doubled in size.

Vast areas of the West have been turned into huge, mechanized farms growing wheat, cotton and other crops, often to the disadvantage of older, smaller farms in the Great Plains and Mississippi Valley states. Instead of protecting the smaller, older farms, the government programs have actively encouraged the new competition. The older areas have seen their allotments dwindle year by year. Today Mr. Estes' own state of Texas, never noted for smallness in anything, leads the list in most forms of subsidy payments.

Of the $50 million to $75 million paid out annually to support wool prices, for example, about 62 per cent goes to fewer than 4 per cent of the sheep raisers. Nearly a fifth of the money goes to Texans.

Yet all efforts to rid the taxpayer of these futile and burdensome programs have bogged down in the face of bureaucratic stubbornness and politics. Representative William Avery, a Kansas Republican, even failed last summer in his attempt to limit payments to $50,000 per farmer.

The wheeler-dealers, like Estes, continue to reap most of the profits, though most of them keep within the law; the small farmers continue to drift away from the farm; the politicians and payrollers continue to extol the virtues of the small, traditional farmer, and to pretend that he is being saved from starvation; and as long as this goes on, the taxpayer will continue to foot the bill.

Aid to Arts: More Despoliation

From Christian Economics

Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg is proposing that the United States government subsidize the performing arts. This is another step toward the socialization of our country. Those who cannot afford opera tickets will be forced to contribute a part of the cost of the tickets of those who are able to go. Those who cannot afford to go to concerts and to see plays will be contributing to those who can. It is another instance of taking money from some and giving it to others. It further expands the power and authority of government and lessens the role of the individual as a free, self-determining agent.

Reprints of this section are available: Single copy 20 cents; 10 for $1; 25 for $2; 100 for $5; 500 for $20; 1,000 for $30. Order by section number and date of issue.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED